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Churchill's campaign speech calling for top level discussion of atomic energy control between the "Big Three" added to the pressures for a "new approach" to the problem. With the USSR still absent, the UN Security Council will probably take action in the Kashmir dispute in the near future. Meanwhile, in their campaign against MDAP shipments, the Communists shifted primary emphasis from physical interference to anti-NAT propaganda.

SC action on Kashmir near. Developing plans in the Security Council make it likely that the 23 February meeting will lead to a resolution approving the McNaughton proposals, emphasizing demilitarization, upholding the plebiscite agreement to which both parties are committed and appointing a UN mediator to go to the sub-continent. India has never openly asked the SC for a change from the over-all plebiscite to the combination of plebiscite and partition for which it privately lobbys. The UK has taken a strong position opposing any mention of partition at this time fearing the effect such a suggestion would have on Pakistan since this move would appear to be a surrender to Indian pressure.

However, the US and UK apparently agree that instructions to the mediator should permit him to explore the various possibilities - and impossibilities - for settling the dispute, thus leaving a peg upon which to hang an alternative proposal for solution at some future time. Such a resolution would maintain the SC's sound position of building upon what has already been accomplished but would allow time to work out a modified solution between the parties. A mediator on the scene empowered to explore all possibilities for a solution would bridge the gap, affording Pakistan time to prepare for a switch and, at the same time, providing India with a formula for advancing its favored solution. While the SC could accept an agreement between India and Pakistan at variance with previous agreements reached under the guidance of the Council and the Commission, it would be most embarrassing for the Council to exert pressure on Pakistan to give up the commitment which India has made to settle the Kashmir question by over-all plebiscite.

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China's UN representatives frustrated. There are some indications that the Chinese Nationalist UN Delegation is reacting to the pressure caused by the Soviet boycott and the withdrawal of the government to Taiwan. A Cuban representative has hinted that the chief Chinese delegate, Tsiang, may resign to make the turnover in Chinese representation as easy as possible. Tsiang himself tentatively suggested the desirability of the Chinese Delegation voluntarily leaving the Six Power atomic energy talks, thus removing an excuse for the Soviet boycott of these discussions. Meanwhile, the Nationalist ECOSOC representative is reportedly considering resignation before the July session of the Council.

Cumulatively, these reports betoken a growing sense of frustration in the Nationalist Delegation, which sees little hope for successfully airing its charges against the USSR in the GA Interim Committee. In the Security Council, the Nationalist seat is held by an already precarious margin which could be upset whenever Ecuador and Egypt decide to withdraw their support, as SYG Lie anticipates. Should this occur, Nationalist China would be forced to rely on its veto to stave off its ouster. In the light of the growing restiveness of its delegates, it is doubtful whether the Taiwan government would go to such extremes merely to delay the inevitable.

Communists revise anti-MDAP strike strategy. Faced with increasingly effective opposition to its drive against the MDAP shipments, the Communist leadership in Western Europe is apparently making significant changes in its strategy for combatting these shipments. Communist activity in the MDAP ports now appears to be concentrated principally upon building up popular war fears and only secondarily upon physical interference with arms deliveries. Although disruption of these deliveries is still a major objective, the Communists are said to hold no illusions regarding their ability to interfere seriously with the actual unloadings. Another significant tactical shift is the greater emphasis which they are currently giving to economic grievances of workers in defense industries. Communist cadres in the French trade union "committees for defense of peace" are calling for monthly wage increases and cost-of-living bonuses, particularly on the railroads servicing the MDAP ports and in the mines.

Although the Kremlin thus appears to be moving with greater caution against MDAP, concealing its political objectives wherever possible, it remains committed to the campaign for widespread maritime and transport stoppages coordinated through the World Federation of Trade Unions and the Peace Partisans Committees. The scope of this campaign is reflected in a recently printed CGT

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publication revealing that the Communist parties are seeking to close "the ports of the continent to the arms for the imperialists". The principal ports of the continent and North Africa are designated, ranging from Oslo and Goteborg in the north to Naples, Tunis and Algiers in the south. However, cognizant of the stiffening resistance of the MDAP governments and workers, the Communist leaders will probably attempt increasingly to cloak their objectives with "legitimate" grievances and will resort to forms of indirect sabotage equally effective but less offensive to Western European peoples than strikes against the national defense.

New approach in Jordan-Israel talks. At the most recent Jordan-Israel meeting, King Abdullah suggested a pact between the two states which while falling short of a peace treaty would nevertheless go beyond the present armistice. The King's proposals are reported to include inter alia: (1) a five-year non-aggression pact based on existing armistice lines; (2) free commercial intercourse with a free port zone for Jordan in Haifa; (3) a reservation of Jordan's claim to a Mediterranean corridor; (4) access by Israel to Mt. Scopus and the Wailing Wall without sovereignty; (5) restoration of certain Arab quarters in Jerusalem by Israel to Jordan; (6) some Israeli concessions to Arab property owners; (7) mutual guarantees to the UN relating to access and protection of the Holy Places. It is reported that the Israeli negotiators were distinctly pleased and encouraged by this new development which they promise to submit to their government. However, the suggestion is a personal one of the King and far from certain of proving acceptable to his own Cabinet.

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